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no doubt means "throughout life," not "in all instances." The context readily shows that Aristotle is not giving examples of the too obvious distinction between wild and tame animals.

The addition of τετράποδα, A 5, 490 a 10, seems questionable. In the passage cited by Dittmeyer as confirming the emendation, the bat is looked upon as anomalous. Birds are spoken of as regularly two-footed, *De Part. An.* B 16, 659 b 7; Δ 12, 693 b 5, and elsewhere. In the present work they are repeatedly distinguished from, and contrasted with, τετράποδα, "four-footed animals."

Lack of continuity with the main thread of the narrative seems hardly adequate ground for rejecting such passages as B 15, 506 a 26 to 31 and B 17, 508 b 4 to 8, in a treatise which is, as Dittmeyer himself points out, Preface xxv, preliminary notes for a finished work.

Not a few convincing emendations are found, as, for example, ἀσκαρίδων A 1, 487 b 5 for ἀσπίδων of the best manuscripts. Bekker with some manuscript authority had read ἐμπίδων. The emendation of εὔκοι or εὐίκοι A 8, 491 b 14, to ἐνθήκοι seems particularly felicitous.

But one misprint has been noted, A 7 491 b 2, ἀσάκρω for ἀσάρκω.

CLARA MILLERD

IOWA COLLEGE
Grinnell, Iowa

Carl Otfried Müller: Lebensbild in Briefen an seine Eltern mit dem Tagebuch seiner italienisch-griechischen Reise. Herausgegeben von OTTO UND ELSE KERN. Berlin: Weidmann, 1908. Pp. xvi + 399.

Most readers of *Classical Philology* are familiar with the important contributions made by Carl Otfried Müller to the cause of classical studies. His publications during the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century include at least two works that have been deservedly lauded as *bahnbrechend*, and many others that would have severally given him an enviable reputation. Recognition followed closely upon his achievements. At the age of thirty-two he could write, on the occasion of the translation of his *Dorier* into English: *dieser Europäische Ruhm kommt zu früh, und man sollte mit dem Übersetzen auf reifere Werke von mir warten.* The Hanoverian government was not slower in honoring him than was the world of scholarship, and conferred upon him even the titular distinction so deeply, so incomprehensibly, dear to very many German savants. Furthermore, he was fortunate enough to be blessed with a few students of real brilliancy, Ernst Curtius, for example, and was able to perpetuate his ideals through that most satisfactory of all channels, a school. With reference to his public career there seems nothing to regret, save that it was terminated by such an untimely death.

In the volume before us, however, we have not the eminent *Philolog* and *Archaeolog*, accredited with a certain "*Göttinger Hofrat*ston," but a dutiful and loving son, an ardent lover, an appreciative husband, and anxious father. The letters are all addressed to the parsonage at Ohlau, and with the *Tagebuch der griechischen Reise* cover the years from 1811 to his death (1840), except for one lamentable lacuna: there are no letters for the very period about which we should have most liked to learn, the student days (1816-17) at Berlin, where August Boeckh and other quickening influences came to him as a veritable "*Befreiung von der jämmerlichen Breslauer Philologie*." From the nature of the correspondence we have no right to expect any new light either on the spirit of his research or on his methods of work: these were well known before. We do get, however, some suggestive echoes from the strife about *akademische Freiheit*, for which, naturally, Müller stands very earnestly, if not always very militantly. Of the man, the letters give us a complete picture, perhaps too complete. I do not mean that he appears as anything save lovable throughout these many pages; but one simply feels that the reader is being honored with an intimacy he cannot possibly deserve. The letters, for instance, narrating the course of his lofty love for Pauline Hugo, who became the dearest and best even of German wives, assuredly ought to have been omitted. She herself destroyed practically all of his writings addressed to her.

I enjoyed the volume; but I am by no means sure that with its limitations it will serve any purpose justifying its length. A life, with selections from all his correspondence, giving all sides of his personality, could have been written in half the number of pages. Howbeit, the edition is a tribute of *pietas*, and criticism of such a work is always ungracious. In any event, the reader who continues to the end will feel that he has been associating with a rare spirit, worthy alike of the gentle provincial parents and of the great culture to which he devoted himself so zealously and so fruitfully. There is superb, if melancholy, inspiration in the final pages, which record his last painstaking work and leave us the thought that the brilliant scholar, in the very finest period of his activity, gave his life for the cause he loved.

F. B. R. HELLEMS

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Die meteorologischen Theorien des griechischen Altertums. Von OTTO GILBERT. Von der Königlich-Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften mit dem Zographospreise gekrönt. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1907. Pp. vi + 746. M. 20.

Dr. Gilbert begins his discussion with an introduction (pp. 1-16) dealing with the term *τὰ μετέωρα*. His conclusion may best be stated in